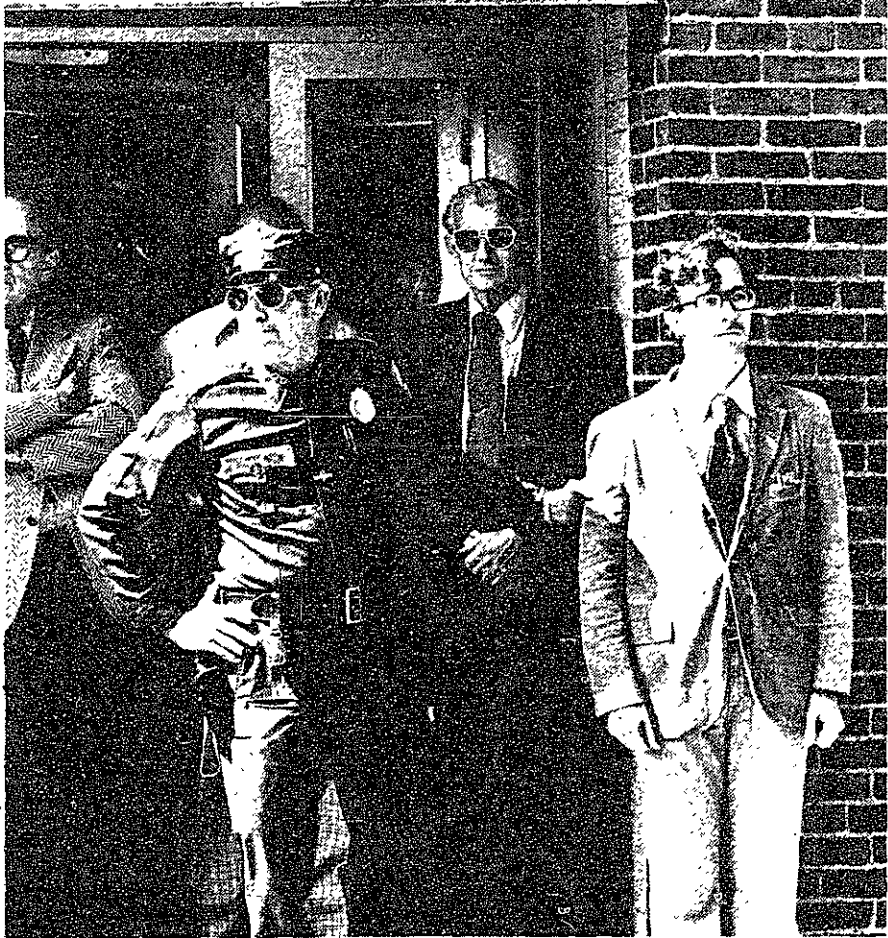


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A Cambridge policeman holds David Siegal, a Harvard University graduate student, just after Siegal was arrested for disorderly conduct at a demonstration last Friday. Behind Siegal is a Draper Laboratory executive.  
Photo by Tom Klimowicz

## Two arrested protesting Draper Lab 'war research'

By Michael Garry

Two members of Scientists Against War Research were arrested early Friday afternoon by Cambridge police while attempting to block an entrance to Draper Laboratory during a demonstration against guidance system research done there.

The two demonstrators, David Siegal, a Harvard graduate student in chemistry, and Ron Wallace, a physical chemist from New York City were taken to the Third District Court where they were arraigned on "disorderly person" charges.

They were released into the custody of a probation officer and are expected to reappear at the court on Oct 11, according to court officials.

The demonstrators' intention was to link arms in front of the entrance to the lab and not move until arrested, Siegal later told *The Tech*. The police had apparently been under the false impression that the two demonstrators wished to force their way into the lab, he added.

The demonstration began peacefully around noon as about eight members of Scientists Against War Research strung a picket line in front of Draper Lab Building 5 on Osborne

Street near MIT. The picketers hoped to confront Draper Lab employees returning from lunch, said one participant.

After four demonstrators gave short speeches to the handful of Draper personnel, Cambridge Police, reporters and passers-by, Wallace and Siegal turned toward the entrance to the lab, indicating their intention to seal it off. They were immediately seized by police, searched, and told their rights. Wallace, who had delivered a booming and passionate speech earlier, was thrust against a parked car.

Ten minutes later a paddy wagon arrived which escorted the two to Cambridge police headquarters at Central Square where they were booked.

On Monday of last week a circular was distributed around MIT by Scientists Against War Research which stated its inten-

tion to hold what was called "an act of nonviolent civil disobedience." Siegal said that the circular was sent to Albert G. Hill, chairman of the board of Draper Labs and MIT Vice President for Research, formally informing him of the group's plans.

Draper officials responded to the circular, according to Joseph O'Connor, Executive Assistant to the President of Draper Labs, "by notifying the Cambridge police about what it said." The police were on hand during the entire demonstration.

A Draper Lab official was quoted as saying that while he did not question their right to demonstrate, he thought the claims of the Scientists Against War Research were "naive and unrealistic."

Members of the group declared at the outset of the demonstration that they were aware  
(Please turn to page 3)



Still wearing his protest sign, Ron Wallace, a New York chemist, is led to the police paddy wagon after his arrest at a Draper Laboratory demonstration last Friday afternoon.  
Photo by Tom Klimowicz

## News Analysis

### Students air DSA problems

(As the special session of the DSA Visiting Committee was meant to be a free and open discussion, *The Tech* has withheld the names of the students making various comments while trying to present the discussion and attribute it to various interest groups. — Editor)

By Storm Kauffman

The Visiting Committee of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs heard students air their complaints about the DSA at a special meeting last Friday.

At the conclusion of the 100-minute meeting, most members of the committee seemed agreed that the widespread dissatisfaction expressed was an indication that the DSA was not functioning properly. The Committee will probably return next term to review the DSA role extensively.

Undergraduate Association President Steve Wallman arranged the special session to follow a discussion of support and space needs for student activities. All members of the Deans' office were requested to leave to permit students to submit their criticisms in an open atmosphere.

At least five separate complaints were made, with students explaining situations in which they felt they had been wronged by the DSA. No resolution was reached, but the members of the Committee seemed concerned and interested in the students' statements. Possible action may be taken when the Committee makes direct report directly to the MIT Corporation.

The special session began with a discussion of student activities. Committee Chairman D. Reid Weedon, Jr. '41 noted that

the Student Center was built 100% with alumni funds and that a similar building would cost about \$20 million today.

One student said that planning for the new Arts Center being considered must include student input: Kresge, he said, is an example of failure to consult students. He also noted that "you can't let an architecture student design MIT buildings." The group was reassured that planning had not yet progressed very far.

Placement of new facilities is a problem because of the scarcity of open ground. Briggs Field is already too small and use of the Killian Court is greatly restricted. A Committee member pointed out that they have always been interested in keeping Briggs Field for athletics. A suggestion was made that clearing the land of the old Simplex Wire & Cable Co. might provide a larger amount of new athletic space (though MIT has promised to not remove any more land from the Cambridge tax rolls which is what such utilization would do). Students seemed to feel that the slight extra distance would not be much of a deterrent to full use. Another Committee member thought that activities might be able to use existing outside space, such as Symphony Hall, at a lesser price to MIT than that of a new building.

At this point, a student asked the group to address itself to more controversial issues. He stated that the DSA "seems to know what is right for students" and ignores student input. For example, in the current revision of the Institute House regulations, the Deans seem to tell the

students to run their lives themselves while at the same time trying to impress behavioral rules. The problem is "the way they deal with us" as much as what they decide.

Someone else restated this point: the DSA obviously has the legal right to set dorm regulations, but, while expecting students to behave like adults, the DSA does not route a dorm complaint back through the house government (Judcomm) but makes the decision on its own.

Several students felt that the DSA might best be totally removed from the judicial process. In a past debate, the Committee had agreed that an overlap in the roles was bad and had removed the DSA from its job as prosecutor.  
(Please turn to page 2)

## Martial art interest high

By Lucy Everett

While the interest in oriental philosophy and methods of self-defense reflected in recent movies and on television has spread to the MIT campus, the martial arts are given a recreational emphasis here.

"We don't teach self-defense; it is practiced as a sport," said Professor Wil Chassey, MIT wrestling coach, who currently instructs 125 students in Tae Kwan Do, a Korean form of karate. Chassey will teach a judo course during the second quarter. "If students want to learn self-defense, I advise them to buy a pair of track shoes," Chassey said, explaining that mastery of karate or judo requires too long a period to serve this func-

tion for most MIT students.

However, participation can be satisfying both as a discipline and a form of relaxation, according to Terry Gibbs '73, president of the Goju Karate Club. This organization, founded by Bruce Shawn Buckley, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in March, 1973, meets in the Student Center but has no affiliation with MIT.

Instructor Harvis Cosby, a second degree black belt, told *The Tech* he attempts to incorporate some elements of Oriental philosophy behind this form of Japanese karate into the sport. He believes that the art can help to develop powers of concentration, although he noted "We Americans are not as

disciplined as the Orientals."

Offerings in judo and karate through the Athletic Department are introductory courses designed, Chassey said, "to give the student a feel for what the sport is all about." Fundamental skills such as falling techniques, as well as five or six basic throws, are taught in the judo course. A karate student will learn elementary blocks, kicks, and punches, and by the end of the quarter will be able to combine them into what Chassey described as "a pre-arranged routine." Freestyle fighting is not done in the physical education classes.

Those who desire to pursue one of these arts on a more  
(Please turn to page 3)

# Six rush violations charged

By Mike McNamee

A special committee of dormitory and fraternity officers will meet next week to consider charges of violations of rush guidelines during Residence/Orientation Week.

Six complaints will be considered by the group, which consists of representatives for the Inter-Fraternity Council and the Dormitory Conference, as violations against a special code of rush guidelines laid down last year by the two governing bodies.

The guidelines were approved last year in an attempt to settle fraternity charges that dormitories were trying to rush freshmen, making it more difficult for the fraternities to get the members they need.

Three of the charges to be considered are against Baker House, which was also charged with rush violations last year,

according to DormCon Judicial Committee Chairman Mike Levine '75. The other charges were filed by Baker against fraternities and rush officials, Levine told *The Tech*.

The charges are:

— Baker House distributed pamphlets at or shortly after the Freshman Picnic, advertising a Baker party to be held that night (according to rush rules, rush can only start after the picnic, and the guidelines set up last year forbade advertising dorm parties outside of the dorms or "designated areas").

— Baker House put posters advertising a party on Kresge Auditorium, which had not been designated for party advertising.

— Baker House excluded Joan Lund '77, DormCon R/O Coordinator and a member of the review committee, from a party in the dorm.

— Announcements from

Baker were excluded from the Daily Confusion, a publication put out by the R/O Committee which carries schedules of events for freshmen.

— Several fraternities posted advertisements of parties inside the dormitories — a "clear contradiction of written and verbal agreements," according to the charge by Baker officers.

— Two members of a fraternity came into a Baker House party, refused to show identification, and attempted to rush freshmen in Baker, officers of that dorm charge.

The three complaints against Baker were filed by Lund, IFC Chairman Peter Mancuso '74 (SPE), and IFC Rush Chairman Ken Bachman '75 (PiKA) all of whom are members of the special committee. The full group will consider each of the charges.

(Please turn to page 3)

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## News Analysis

## Students discuss DSA hassles

(Continued from page 1)

ter of students. One Committee member seemed disturbed that the DSA was apparently leaning back to its old dual roles.

Another symptom of the same problems was offered: the DSA consistently attempts to block the organization of student social events on the grounds that some sort of trouble will develop. Neither side changes its arguments until the Campus Patrol okays the activity and it goes on as scheduled. A student wondered why the DSA, which is supposed to represent the student interests, is the more conservative at such times.

### Minority affairs

Members of the Black Students Union (BSU) remarked on the decision to appoint Mrs. Cleovonne Turner as temporary replacement for Assistant Dean Mary Hope (see *The Tech* 9/27). Saying that the DSA is "not respecting students," a student noted that Hope has become the "only person black students can relate to." He complained that Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg had favored Turner and had really hired her before inviting the BSU to come in and interview her. "We need somebody who knows the Institute and knows it now," he concluded.

Another BSU student was bitter that the organization gets no funding. The BSU realizes that Finboard has a tight budget, he said, but BSU is in debt \$1600 due to the policy of providing no operating subsidy to organizations which do not have open membership. In addition, the DSA curfew of about

midnight has essentially closed Walker to BSU use because most successful events run from 11pm to 3am.

There is no program of particular interest to black students, one black said. The Commission on Minority Education suggested more than a year and a half ago that an Office for Minority Affairs be set up. Basically, the BSU complained, the DSA "is not helping black students get through MIT." A 40% drop-out rate among black students was cited, and the lack of supportive services was offered as a major reason.

There is no place where black students can get together (the BSU Lounge in Walker being too small), noted one black. He said that there have also been instances where he has been harassed and asked for his ID, while whites accompanying him had not been questioned.

A Committee member said he had been told that the Minority Office had been hung up and that the Chancellor's Office was handling things. The BSU said that dissension had arisen over the DSA's desire that the minority officer report to the Dean: if the DSA had been doing its job there would be no need for a special office. A search committee was supposed to start last month but has not; a student complained about "a lot of foot-dragging." A compromise was reached in which the minority officer would report to Associate Provost Hartley Rogers, but now the DSA claims that the report of the Commission on Minority Affairs is invalid because the DSA has changed since it was released.

### Coed housing

A brother of PiKA explained how the DSA decided to not permit his house to go coed. The house was told that it must rush five upperclass women and submit a detailed proposal. The DSA then denied the application because the Admissions Office predicted 210 women, the DSA expected only 190, and if there were less than 180 then there wouldn't be enough women to fill the other coed living groups. Subsequently, stability of other coed houses was offered as a reason, but PiKA was assured that there was nothing wrong about their particular house. Later, however, the DSA claimed that fears for the stability of PiKA were at least a third of the reason for the rejection.

### Other complaints

An objection was raised over the handling of the recent strikes. Especially hard hit are student employees in the dining service, one student said, but all students are being adversely affected. The DSA should help students through the strike rather than worrying about pets, he suggested.

One other example of the DSA not listening to student officials was the role of Housemaster Steve Senturia in McCormick House. It was felt that the DSA had again ignored student input in making its decision.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1 —

### THE PAST AS PROLOGUE

Respondents: Anthony Lewis, columnist for the New York Times  
Alan L. Otten, Senior National Correspondent, Washington Bureau,  
for The Wall Street Journal

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2 —

### THE MYTH OF PRESIDENTIAL OMNIPOTENCE

Respondent: Alan L. Otten

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3 —

### THE SINEWS OF PRESIDENTIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Respondents: Jeffrey L. Pressman, Political Science, M.I.T.  
Richard E. Neustadt, Government, Harvard

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## Presidency is topic of seminars, debates

Three lectures on "The Presidency After Watergate" will be given in Kresge Auditorium today, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 5:15 to 6:40pm each day.

Featured speaker at the programs will be Theodore C. Sorenson, a former special assistant to President John F. Kennedy.

The lectures are sponsored by the MIT Political Science Department, the Technology and Culture Seminars, and the MIT Press, which is publishing the record of the lectures as a book this winter.

Respondents to Sorenson's addresses will be Anthony Lewis, national correspondent, the *New York Times*; Alan Otten, national correspondent, the *Wall Street Journal*; Assistant Professor of Political Science Jeffery Pressman; and Associate Dean Richard E.

Neustadt of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Topics and respondents for each of the three sessions are: today, The Past as Prologue, Lewis and Otten responding; Wednesday, The Myth of Presidential Omnipotence, Otten responding; and Thursday, The Sinews of Presidential Accountability, Pressman and Neustadt responding.

The MIT Invitational Debate Tournament, being held Friday, Oct. 4 through Sunday, Oct. 6, will also address the Presidency, with the topic of the debate being: Resolved: That the Power of the Presidency Should Be Significantly curtailed.

The MIT contest, the first major debate on the collegiate circuit this year, will draw 60 two-person teams from all over the country to compete.



Photo by Russ Johnston

## Oriental defense big at MIT

(Continued from page 1) advanced level may take advantage of numerous activities around the Institute. The MIT Judo Club, which is coached by Harry Yanagi, a member of the

athletic faculty and a fifth degree black belt, competes on the intercollegiate level. Also available on campus are the MIT Kung Fu Club, which is awaiting approval of a proposed constitution to become an Institute-affiliated organization, and the Shotokan Karate Club.

Basically, each organization deals in a specific style of one of the martial arts. While the multiplicity of styles may confuse the beginner, they are all different

routes to the mastery of the art. Even as each teacher in a given academic field has developed an individualistic style, Chassey explained, the instructor in judo, karate, or kung fu will exhibit basic differences in execution depending on his own training. "But take two experts from different styles of karate, and put them in a freestyle tournament," he continued, "and they will appear almost the same."

## Two arrested in protest

(Continued from page 1) of the likelihood of arrest as a consequence of carrying out their proposed plans. One member, Robert Hamm, a Harvard graduate student in psychology, said he and the other members "expected and were prepared to be arrested."

Scientists Against War Research, established in April by Harvard students and professors, has been addressing itself almost exclusively to Draper Labs. Its immediate aim, according to the circular handed out Monday, "is to urge Draper Lab employees to leave the lab and to start new jobs devoting their skills to the peaceful ends of technology."

"We are working," the circular continues, "for a society in which the development of the means of mass murder is not viewed as an acceptable career for scientists and engineers."

The particular type of research done in Draper Labs that the group is denouncing is the development of guidance systems for strategic missiles and fire-control systems for tactical weapons. Current projects cited

in the circular include a guidance system for the Trident submarine-launched missile, higher-accuracy multiple-warhead missiles, and stabilization systems for military aircraft.

The group has conducted semi-weekly picket lines in front of some of the Draper Laboratories since its inception in April. This is the first time, according to Hamm, that the group has engaged in anything illegal as part of its demonstration.

Siegel told *The Tech* last week that the group has thus far persuaded one technical worker at Draper Labs to quit his job. He added that any Draper Lab worker who quits at the group's urging is referred to the Association of Technical Professionals for aid in finding another position. The latter organization is not affiliated with Scientists Against War Research, he said.

Siegel mentioned that the group's protests are directed at Draper Labs and its employees rather than at the government officials who set defense policy and provide defense research

funds because "this is basically a professional ethics issue — we feel that scientists and engineers are trustees of skills and knowledge and it is their responsibility not to misuse those skills and knowledge by making weapons."

"Besides," he added, "we feel that the individual is responsible for the outcome of this work. It was shown at the Nuremberg Trials that war crimes are committed by men, not by abstract entities."

A man who identified himself as a researcher at Draper Labs told *The Tech* that he had "no qualms" about doing war-related research. "If I knew there was a team in Russia which was just as concerned about war research," he said, "then I might go along with more of it [the philosophy of Scientists Against War Research]."

Another Draper employee said that the group should "talk to people in government and get the members of the nuclear club to come to an agreement on armaments."

## Group to consider rush rules

(Continued from page 2)

The committee has no powers of enforcement or means of penalizing the offenders, Levine said. "We will just have to hope that distributing a report on these problems will lead to some action to improve the situation," he said.

That action might include an attempt by IFC members to put some teeth into the guidelines, according to IFC Judicial Committee Chairman Mark Suchon '76. "Most fraternity people favor enforcement of rules on rush, not just guidelines," Suchon said. "Fraternalities are under enforcement, so why can't dorms be, too?"

Levine said that he felt the current problems were in part "a

clash of personalities" between dormitory and fraternity officers. Baker has been involved in most of the fraternity's complaints, he said, because "it's out-front, obvious, and a big dorm — it draws attention."

Suchon agreed, saying that Baker "seems to be the one that causes the friction."

The report of the committee will be distributed to dormitories, Deans for Student Affairs, and fraternities, Levine said. But Levine said he was "not optimistic" about action that might result from the report: "Conciliation may sound good in May, but it usually

won't work in September."

"Hopefully, the Dean's office will take note of the report, and we can get something done," Suchon said. "We just want to get all the facts out in the open."

Suchon said that the IFC Judicial Committee will meet within a week to consider three charges brought by fraternities against other fraternities. These include two charges by Epsilon Theta, against Theta Delta Chi and Delta Psi (No. 6 Club), and a charge by Delta Kappa Epsilon against Theta Xi.

Suchon refused to comment on the substance of the charges.

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## In Case of Insomnia — ... v. the DSA

By Storm Kauffman

For me to do two columns in a row about the same subject would tend to seem excessive, but the discussion at the special student gripe session with the Visiting Committee of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (see story page 1) emphasizes the fact that something is not quite right.

One could, of course, write the session off as just a group of students pissed off with the DSA: the people who are satisfied did not show up and, therefore, were not heard. This is technically correct as many, probably the majority, of the students have no dealing with the DSA (except initial frosh dorm assignments) and naturally have nothing to complain about.

I could be exceptionally pessimistic and point out that these students simply have not given the DSA the opportunity to screw them, but that would be overstating the problem. Still, many of those who must go to a Dean for some reason leave dissatisfied. This is an indication that the DSA is not performing its proper function.

The primary complaint, especially from the students in the house and activity governments, is that the DSA fails to solicit student input, does not pay attention to student input when they do get it, and circumvents the student judicial structure.

I believe that the DSA does, to some extent, try to actively solicit student opinions. However, I have seen numerous examples in which they then turned around and totally ignored the students. It is not the fact that the decision went the wrong way which is nearly as aggravating as their pretending to be interested and then apparently tossing the suggestions in the trash.

Basically, the DSA does not deal honestly with the students it is supposed to consult and advise. If the BSU version of the appointment of Mrs. Cleovonne Turner is correct (the BSU claims their representatives were called in to interview Turner after Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg had already decided to hire her), it is a clear example of what I can only call a two-faced policy for dealing with undergraduates. After all, why ask anyone's opinion if you already have your mind made up?

The same tendency is obvious in the decision on which living groups were to go coed this year. From the start, the DSA was not in favor of PiKA, Chi Phi, or MacGregor, and, sure enough, these three were shut out. Why did the residents have to operate in the hopes of going coed if the DSA had already decided that Baker would be the one?

Meddling in the judicial process is also noisome to most students. The dorm and fraternity Judcomm system has functioned well over the years — annually IFC Judcomm successfully settles interhouse disputes and dormitory Judcomms handle the complaints of their residents. However, every once in a while, someone leaves the student structure and complains directly to the DSA. Once again, the DSA seems to turn a deaf ear on one side, ruling in favor of the party whose case most closely complies with Institute regulations regardless of the arguments.

But, in any case, does the DSA have the right to stick its officious nose in what is actually a totally internal matter? As long as the building is not being destroyed nor students committing federal crimes, why should the DSA be the one to decide what is right for the group? It makes far more sense for the students who run the house or system government (dorms or frats) to make the decision and enforce. The interference of an outsider is onerous, even when well intentioned.

## The CIA and covert actions US operations: illegal, widespread

By Norman D. Sandler and  
Michael D. McNamee  
(Third in a four-part series)

One of the most appalling incidents to emerge during the two-year exposure of the Watergate scandal was how the Nixon administration, among its other transgressions, attempted to involve the American intelligence community — and especially the CIA — in domestic operations against Nixon's "enemies."

Domestic surveillance of radical and left-wing groups, the use of such illegal tactics as mail searches and breaking-and-entering, and infiltration of student movements were among the suggestions put forward by White House aide Tom Charles Huston in July, 1970, in a memo outlining what later became known as the

"Huston Plan." Huston wanted to see the intelligence community coordinated in a gigantic effort to wipe out all domestic opposition to Nixon — despite the illegality of the tactics and the violations of constitutional rights involved. That plan apparently received Presidential approval before the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover used his influence to force the White House to drop it.

But the end of the Huston Plan was not the end of attempts to misuse the intelligence community, as revealed by the exposure of CIA aid to White House "Plumber" E. Howard Hunt (a former CIA officer who participated in the Bay of Pigs operation) in the break-in at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The CIA also prepared a "psychological

profile" of Ellsberg similar to those it keeps on foreign leaders, for Hunt's use (see box below).

All these activities would be just a part of the pattern of the "White House horrors" revealed through Watergate if there were not such a clear legal rule prohibiting the CIA from involvement in domestic operations. The National Security Act of 1947, which comprises the agency's basic charter, clearly states that the CIA will not be allowed any operations within the borders of the United States: "the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal security functions." That amendment was added to the act after many Congressmen expressed fear that they were creating "a Gestapo" in the CIA.

The legislative history of the act indicates that the Congressional founders of the CIA clearly intended that any domestic counter-espionage or intelligence be the province of the FBI — an agency that is far more accountable, both to Congress and to the public, than the CIA.

But despite these prohibitions, the CIA has long been active within the borders of this country — almost as active as it has been overseas, where it is supposed to operate. The list of CIA domestic operations which have been exposed by Congress or the press is almost as long as the list of foreign covert operations that have been uncovered. However, the implications of the domestic list are far more chilling.

Almost since its formation in 1947, the CIA has befriended ethnic and emigre groups in the United States. Groups representing such Eastern European ethnics as Estonians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, and Poles received aid from a \$100,000 CIA fund as part of the agency's campaign to "roll back" the Iron Curtain. Similar arrangements with Cuban emigres during the 1960's were common knowledge in Miami, home for four of the five Watergate burglars.

The agency was not content just to fund these groups; it meddled with their internal organization, as in the 1964 case where the national Commander of the Legion of Estonian Liberation sued another Estonian for slander — specifically, for stating that the commander was an agent of the Soviet intelligence agency, the KGB. Then-Director of Central Intelligence Richard Helms revealed in a series of affidavits that the slander had been ordered by the CIA, and said that the slanderer was a CIA employee. The suit was dismissed.

The CIA, while denying that it has substantial domestic interests, found it necessary in 1964 to establish a special section, the Domestic Operations Division, to keep track of domestic activities. Headquartered in downtown Washington a block from the White House, the Domestic Division is believed to be the "home base" for the CIA's net of recruiters, agents, and front organizations in cities around the country (including an office in Tech Square, Cambridge). Agency officials in the past have side-stepped questions about this facet of CIA activities since its very name contradicts the legislative purpose in the foundation of the CIA.

The Agency denies reports that it is involved in domestic activities beyond the scope of Watergate. The Domestic Operations Division, it asserts, is a coordination point for its domestic contact service, designed to maintain liaison with foreign emigre groups (such as Cuban refugees) as part of its effort to collect legitimate intelligence.

(Please turn to page 6)

### The CIA, Watergate, and Ellsberg

On June 17, 1972, five men illegally entered the offices of the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate Hotel, armed with cameras and electronic surveillance equipment.

Within 48 hours, Richard Helms, then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was awakened "in the wee hours of the morning" by a telephone call from a CIA security officer. Helms was informed that of the men under investigation in connection with the Watergate break-in a majority had CIA connections and one was still on payroll.

The CIA did not plan the Watergate break-in. Nixon supporters on the Senate Watergate Committee last year found it attractive to suggest the mission had been a CIA covert action, de-emphasizing the role of the White House — and of the President — in suggesting and authorizing the Watergate operation.

The CIA did play a significant role in events leading up to the Watergate break-in and in the subsequent cover up that swept through the Executive Branch for almost two years.

It is known, for example, that the CIA provided Hunt with materials used in the planning and perhaps execution of a burglary at the offices of Dr. Fielding.

The assistance given to Hunt was discussed at the highest levels of the CIA, although Helms last year testified under oath he and other CIA officials knew nothing about the use of the materials.

Senator (John) Sparkman: ... you say you knew nothing about the action that was going on so far as Dr. Ellsberg and Dr. Fielding were concerned; is that right?

Mr. Helms: Yes, sir.

Senator Sparkman: You had no knowledge of it?

Mr. Helms: Absolutely none, Senator Sparkman.

Senator (J.W.) Fulbright: The Agency was aware that Hunt and (G. Gordon) Liddy were preparing to commit a crime, were they not?

Mr. Helms: They were not, to the best of my knowledge. I never heard anybody at the Agency mention any such thing ... To the best of our knowledge, no crimes were contemplated, nobody had given us the slightest indication that anything underhanded was afoot.

During a lengthy discussion at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia earlier this year, we were told by one Agency official that CIA involvement in Watergate went beyond its legal authority. "The provisioning of Howard Hunt, at the time it was done," said the official, "was done in a process of accretion, with no knowledge of the use to which that stuff might be applied."

Once the CIA discovered how the equipment had been used, the Watergate cover-up expanded. On January 16, 1973, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield required that all evidentiary materials at CIA relating to Watergate be retained for an eventual Senate investigation. Yet, less than one week later Helms ordered that evidence, including numerous taped conversations, destroyed as a matter of routine.

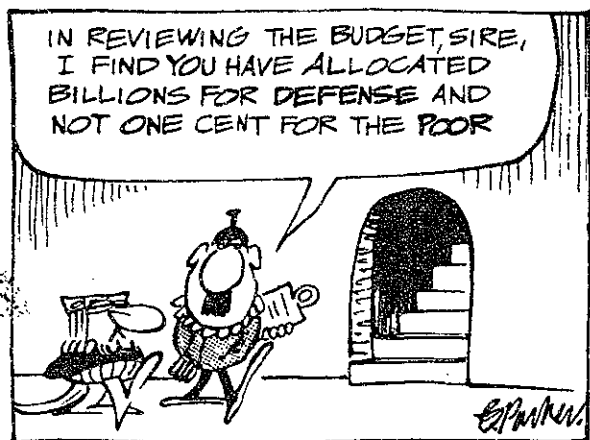
During secret hearings last year, the Senate Watergate Committee learned that Helms had ordered the destruction of tapes as well as telephone transcripts and logs which had been in his possession. Helms became one of many Nixon Administration officials who were to obstruct justice before the Watergate investigation reached its peak earlier this year.

Mike Peters

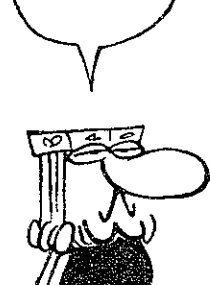


"HOW SWEET ... HERE'S ANOTHER "GET WELL" CARD FROM THE JAWORSKI STAFF ..."

### THE WIZARD OF ID

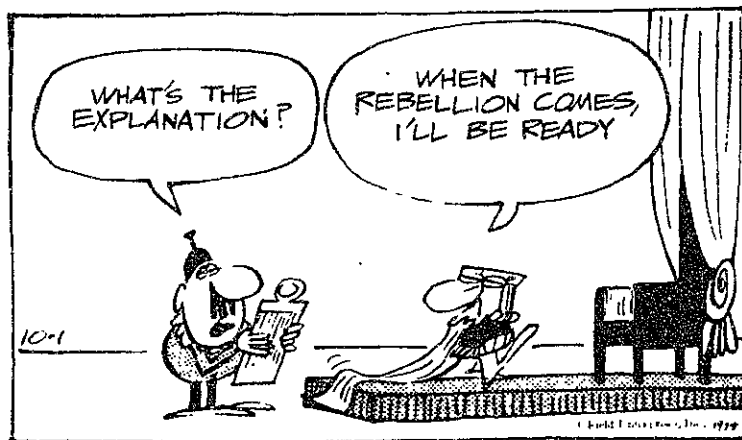


RIGHT



WHAT'S THE EXPLANATION?

WHEN THE REBELLION COMES, I'LL BE READY



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Globe

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**The Tech**  
Since 1881

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# Nixon to Ford... "Let's make a deal!"

By Peter Peckarsky  
© 1974 by Peter Peckarsky

A funny thing happened to Richard Nixon on the way to jail; he passed "Go" and collected \$450,000.

On Sunday morning, September 8, when Gerald Ford created his own credibility gap and gave the press someone else to kick around (the previous football having been involuntarily retired to San Clemente), he murdered the concept of equal justice under the law. The full, free, and absolute pardon granted to the unindicted co-conspirator did not constitute a miscarriage of justice; it was premeditated murder with malice aforethought.

Why? Why would an American President who had a popularity rating of approximately 75% decide to throw his Presidency down the drain with one act? It just does not make sense.

Among the reasons offered for the pardon are these:

1. Ford honestly thought that Nixon should be pardoned for the reasons the President stated in his pardon message: that Nixon and his family had suffered enough, that the trial of a former President would call into question the credibility of basic American institutions, and that the prosecution of Nixon would lead to another period of ugly passions and polarization of the body politic.

2. Ford feared that Nixon would commit suicide.

3. Nixon and Ford had an understanding, reached sometime before Nixon resigned, that if Nixon were forced out of office before the end of his term, Ford would grant him a pardon.

4. Nixon offered the Presidency to Ford in exchange for a pardon and Ford accepted the offer.

5. Ford was led to believe that the investigation of Nixon's activities was about to uncover information whose disclosure would not be in the national interest.

Thus, there are five basic explanations: the honest decision, suicide, an understanding, a deal, and national security. A fellow columnist put it nicely by saying that we are now back in the position we were in two years ago — not knowing whether we have a fool or a knave for President.

If this pardon were entirely innocent, if Gerald Ford believed he were doing the proper thing, the circumstances would have been different. First, we were told that Ford did not expect the extremely adverse public reaction. Baloney!! If Ford had been proud of this action and felt it had public support, the announcement would have been made in prime time. The last time an announcement of this magnitude was made to the American public early on a Sunday morning it was made by the Imperial Japanese Navy. If this were an honest decision, Ford would probably have followed his earlier example with respect to amnesty for Vietnam era draft dodgers and floated a trial balloon. Further, the cover-up artist would not have reversed himself within ten days of his public press conference statement indicating that there would be no pre-trial pardon. No, it appears highly unlikely that there is an innocent explanation of the first variety for this unconscionable treachery. Ford's insistence on this honest explanation was apparently accepted at face value by most of the press corps at the next White House news conference.

This reporter's sources and various newspaper columns (e.g. Evans and Novak, Mary McGrory) have made it abundantly clear that various parties were informing Ford that Nixon was a mental basket case and on the edge of suicide. Bebe Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp, friends of Dick Nixon, leaked this story to *The Washington Post* and other publications in the week before the pardon. It also appears that Nixon's children and their spouses sent the same message to Ford. Finally, the two major carry-overs from Nixon's inner circle to Ford's, Alexander Haig and Henry Kissinger, reportedly spoke with Nixon and then told Ford that Nixon was distraught. Yet, if Ford and Nixon's family, friends, and associates were truly concerned that the former President might commit suicide you would think that they would either ask the Secret Service guards to be extremely vigilant or have Nixon com-

mitted to an institution and placed under observation for his own protection. If Nixon's mental and/or physical health were the reason for the pardon, the fact would have been promptly and widely publicized, especially in light of the massive disapproval of Ford's action. What would have happened is that selected members of the White House press corps and various friendly Washington columnists would have been called and told on a deep background basis that Ford pardoned Nixon because Ford was afraid of a Nixon suicide. The next morning, the newspapers and networks whose representatives had been given the story would have headlined it and announced the fact in the lead paragraphs of their pardon stories.

But that is not what happened. Specifically, Al Haig was not pushing that line in his conversations during the week after the pardon. Thus, the suicide explanation is ruled out.

The basic non-criminal explanation remaining for Ford's behavior is that at some time prior to Nixon's resignation a conversation like the following occurred: N: Gee, Jerry, you know all these people are out to get me. I just hope that if I'm ever forced from office I can count on you.

F: Don't worry, Mr. President, you can count on me.

This conversation could have taken place as long ago as October, 1973, prior to Ford's Vice-Presidential nomination or as late as the 11am meeting Nixon held with Ford in the Oval Office on the morning of August 8, 1974, the day before Nixon resigned. However, it seems unlikely that Nixon would have settled for such a flexible assurance. Further, it seems highly unlikely that Ford, on the basis of such an assurance, would have decided to throw his newly won reputation for candor out the window.

At this point, Ford crosses the line from non-criminal to criminal activity in the granting of the pardon. Both Nixon and Ford would be liable to criminal prosecution if a deal were made along the lines of:

- 1) Nixon offering Ford the Vice-Presidency in exchange for a pardon should Nixon ever need it;

- 2) In the last days of the Nixon Presidency, if Nixon offered Ford the Presidency in exchange for a pardon; or

- 3) Ford accepting money (e.g. a considerable sum in a numbered Swiss account) in exchange for the pardon. In other words, if Ford's assuming the presidency or if Ford accepted money at any point in exchange for the pardon, the act would probably constitute either bribery or a conflict of interest both of which would involve criminal penalties for Ford under the applicable sections of the United States Code.

Graft is just not Jerry Ford's style; a deal is. There is some circumstantial evidence pointing in the direction of a deal and of Nixon having considerable control over the parameters of the pardon.

On the day Nixon left office, if he wanted a pardon prior to the start of the *Ehrlichman, et. al.* trial, he knew that the pardon was needed by September 8, the day on which the pardon was granted (after Nixon resigned, the trial date was changed). If Ford were in complete control of the pardon power, as he should have been in the course of an innocently granted pardon, Ford should have been able to name his terms. However, it has been reported that Ford wanted a full confession of Nixon's guilt and dispatched a representative to San Clemente with a damning confession for Nixon to sign as part of the pardon. In the event, Ford accepted pabulum from Nixon. It just does not make sense if Ford were calling the shots. It makes a lot of sense if Nixon held the upper hand.

18 USC 208, entitled "Acts affecting a personal financial interest," makes it a crime punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and up to two years in jail for a Federal official to take any official action in a matter in which the official has a personal financial interest. Ford's personal financial interest in removing Richard Nixon from office was \$187,500 annually — the difference between the salaries of the President and Vice-President.

This reporter has learned of the pre-

viously unreported role played by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James Eastland (D-Miss.) in the resignation and pardon of his good friend ex-President Nixon. (Eastland supported Nixon in several important battles during the Nixon Administration including the nominations of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell to the Supreme Court. In return, Nixon supported Eastland against a Republican challenger in 1972.)

A reliable and informed source has stated that Eastland was in contact with Nixon during the period immediately prior to the resignation and the later pardon. The same source further said that General Alexander Haig, chief of staff to both Nixon and Ford, personally carried an oral message to Eastland from Nixon in the 72 hours before Nixon's resignation. In all probability, Eastland told Nixon thru Haig that the President had

lost his Congressional support and should resign but that Nixon need have no fear of prosecution because his friends (Jim Eastland among them) would take care of him. It is speculated that Eastland used his contacts with Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski to ascertain that Jaworski intended to indict Nixon. Informed speculation has it that at that point Eastland was forced to redeem his pledge to Nixon by seeking a pardon from Ford. Neither Eastland nor Haig would comment on the allegations contained in this paragraph.

Finally, suppose Ford were told by those two paragons of virtue and manipulators extraordinaire, Alexander Haig and Henry Kissinger, that the Nixon investigations were about to disclose information whose public dissemination would not be in the national interest. If

(Please turn to page 6)

## Commentary:

# Save Our Grass

By E. Martin Davidoff

This is my first effort to communicate with the MIT community through the medium of a *The Tech* column. Presently, I am in my ninth and final term as an undergraduate at MIT. Hopefully, this column will allow me to blow off some steam at, or pay some compliments to the MIT bureaucracies as well as examining some of their characteristics. I also hope to act as a spark for student action around the Institute. I am a firm believer that students should exert themselves upon the Institute for the Institute will usually not move unless a crisis develops or pressure is exerted. Today's topic is grass — the kind you walk on!

Lawrence Pickard [Physical Plant, Manager of Grounds] is almost never in his office which, as I will explain, is a good thing. He is responsible for the general upkeep of the MIT grounds and the cleaning of many buildings as well as performing any landscaping or outdoor renovation projects which might be authorized by the planning office, Athletic department, or the office of Philip Stoddard, Vice President of Operations.

Pickard is always on the go. He walks around campus with a two-way radio while he inspects work being done or discusses alternatives to some of the many problems which pop up. The assignments for Pickard's men are many and varied — from snow shoveling to gardening to levelling parking lots to cleaning the ice with the Zamboni. It is my impression that this branch of the Physical Plant is extremely efficient, primarily due to the dedication and pride of Pickard and his men.

Pickard and I began by talking about the many areas around MIT that were once grassy and nice and are now just dirt. One threatened area is the newly planted grass on Kresge Plaza. For 15 years this section of the Plaza has been reseeded in the spring and by the beginning of the winter is a big mud blotch. The problem seems to be twofold. First, Kresge is not well-planned as far as walkways are concerned and secondly, west campus residents — especially first-year residents — tend to just beat out a path on the grass instead of walking around the sidewalks.

Last spring with urging by several "Save The Grass" enthusiasts Pickard reseeded the Kresge "blotch" for the last time! Through the efforts of Dave Smith '75 and some of his fellow DKE's a low fence and signs reading "Please Help Save our Grass" were placed at either end of the blotch. The response was very good and the condition of the Kresge blotch is better than it's been in years. It seems very likely that Kresge Plaza will be reunited as one if everyone will *Keep Off the Grass!* It takes little extra effort and little extra time to walk around the path by the Chapel when going to and from class. By doing this maybe the grass can be saved for barefoot frisbee throwing, folk dancing or just lying in the sun. So *Save the Grass* by walking around and ask other people to do the same... it'll be worth it in the long run.

Another thing which would help keep the Kresge blotch away would be widening the sidewalk around the Chapel so

that people don't fall into the moat due to slippery winter conditions. Pickard is willing to do this but has been informed that the Planning Office is coming up with a long range plan for the Kresge area. Unfortunately, Pickard doesn't know when this plan would be implemented or what it would be. I feel that if it is going to be several years before implementation that it would be well worthwhile to widen the chapel walk now. The problem seems to be primarily a lack of communication. Therefore, I urge the Planning Office to tell Pickard what it is doing. Now that the grass is growing back maybe we can keep it there.

We also talked about Briggs Field. It is evident that Briggs is overused and that new grass will soon give way to cleats, sneakers and soccer balls. The long range solutions, according to Pickard may lie in the use of synthetic materials for practice fields and for use in bad weather; and in the expansion of Briggs Field into the Westgate Parking Lot, which would be moved to another location. By the way, funds have been donated for a new track which will be completed by September, 1975 by the groundsman and will be placed so as to allow room for the new athletic complex.

The last thing we discussed were the garden plots near Westgate which are available for use by the MIT community. These gardens were created by Pickard's division. The idea originated from the Planning Office and it is the Planning Office which takes care of waiting lists, rules and any other administration related to the gardens. Unfortunately, there is no water nearby. There was supposed to have been, but when the steam and supply line to Tang Hall was installed by the contractor, against specific instructions, destroyed the existing water line. Thus far, the Institute has chosen not to push the issue.

How a huge establishment such as MIT can pay out money to a contractor who destroys its property and not question the action of the contractor is not within my scope of reason. The Institute should insist on some compensation if at least enough to cover the cost of providing water to the garden plots — several hundred dollars!

As it is, much of the work put into some of the gardens this very dry summer were futile due to the absence of a nearby water supply. It seems that there should be some way of the Institute providing the money for Pickard's men to bring water to the gardens. It should be an extremely worthwhile contribution. In any case, let's get the water in for next year's gardens. If you feel the same way, go bug someone in the upper echelons of the Planning Office or in operations. These people should be made aware of the fact that people want this problem resolved.

While you're at it, ask the Planning Office or Stoddard to authorize some overall plan for Kresge Plaza or at least a simple widening of the path around the Chapel.

My personal thanks to Pickard for his honest efforts.

Please, Help Save the Grass!

Davidoff is a senior in Course XV.

# A lot of Letters to The Tech

## Gay discrimination?

Following is a series of letters between Donald Eunson of the Graphic Arts service, News Office Director Robert M. Byers, Vice President for Administration and Personnel John M. Wynne, and the Student Homophile League. The correspondence regards the editing of an ad submitted to Tech Talk and has been forwarded to The Tech by Eunson. The letters are presented in chronological order. Subsequent letters will be printed as space permits — Editor.

To the Editor (To John M. Wynne):

I am the paste-up artist in the Illustration Department who, with Assistant Director, Joanne Miller, prepares the layouts of *Tech Talk* to go to the printer. This week when Sue Walker, Calendar Editor, delivered the ads to me for paste-up, she pointed out an ad that had been typeset in two different versions and explained that she had to get "approval" to run the ad as submitted, approval from you, Mr. Wynne. I read both versions, and was surprised that "approval" was necessary for the original. The copy for the ad as originally submitted is as follows:

Gay person looking for Rmmate for attractive 2 BR Northgate apt; 5 min Harv Sq, nr MIT & transp, \$100 incl everything. (name, phone) aft 5:30pm. When Sue returned later in the afternoon, she said that the ad had to be replaced with the edited version (which deleted the description "gay"), that you had refused to allow the printing of the full copy, on the grounds that, *Tech Talk* cannot run advertisements for "sexual partners."

I was stunned by the reason given for refusing the ad. It is quite apparent to anyone who reads the ad with honest objectivity that it is no more an ad for a sexual partner than if it had said "Pianist looking for a roommate" or "Active feminist looking for roommate." In each instance the advertiser identifies who would not care to share an apartment with the advertiser because of piano practices, political involvements or differing sexual life styles.

The reason you gave, Mr. Wynne, is thus either an example of your own biased misconceptions of the motives of a "gay person looking for a roommate," or an intentionally misleading rationale for refusing the above advertisement.

I am furious that here at MIT, an intellectual and innovative institution, such blatant prejudicial censorship exists. I can surmise only that your personal

feelings concerning gay people decided a situation in the absence of clear Institute policy. Surely you could not have made a decision that expressed a similar prejudice toward women or other minority groups. In the absence of clear policy concerning homosexuals within the MIT community, you, as the Institute's Equal Opportunity Coordinator, should have been able to expand upon, and apply to this situation, the spirit of the Affirmative Action Plan, "which goes beyond nondiscrimination, (to include) the elimination of all policies and practices that work to the disadvantage of individuals on the basis of race, sex, national origin or religion." (Affirmative Action Plan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 1, 1974 Page 1) That you did not, indicates to me that you need to reexamine your position on the fate of the oppressed minorities within our society, which include homosexuals.

Your action further suggests that the Institute must establish policy that will disallow such prejudicial practices against gay people, by individuals at MIT, or the Institute itself. The Institute supports the activities of that portion of the MIT student community which is gay, as represented by the Student Homophile League, and through certain members of the faculty and administration, gives support and counsel. Does it, on the other hand, discriminate against those in its employ who are gay? Considering of gay rights I would understand if gay employees at MIT were afraid for the security of their jobs.

As I see it, Mr. Wynne, the individual in this matter deserves an apology. If it would still be of use to the person, the ad, as written, should be printed in the next issue of *Tech Talk*. And, MIT "as a major educational institution, a large-scale employer, and an influence on our society," (Ibid., p. 1) should make an unmistakable statement of policy concerning the rights of, and the opportunities available to, the homosexual members of the MIT community, as it has concerning those of other minority groups represented at the Institute.

Donald H. Eunson, Jr.

To the Editor (To Donald Eunson):

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. John Wynne of September 12, 1974, and I want very quickly to correct an erroneous impression you have. Sue Walker incorrectly understood me or you incorrectly understood her to say that Mr. Wynne made the decision to which your letter refers. I am the one who made the

decision. I did consult Mr. Wynne, but the decision was mine and I take the responsibility for it. I will, therefore, assume your letter to be addressed to me, and I will respond as quickly as I possibly can. I wanted immediately, however, to correct the impression with respect to Mr. Wynne.

Robert M. Byers  
Director of MIT News Office

To the Editor (To Donald Eunson):

I am afraid your letter to me was misdirected, for I did not make the decision to which you refer, nor is it my business to do so.

I must comment, however, on the inferences you have drawn from the presumption that I made the decision and your widely circulated lecture to me on my assumed prejudices with regard to homosexuals.

Recently I was asked if MIT had an Affirmative Action Plan for the employ-

ment of persons who are gay. My answer to that question was, "No!" And there should be no confusion on that point. The MIT Affirmative Action Plan is a positive program to expand our efforts to guarantee equality of opportunity in employment and education and to reduce underrepresentation and underutilization of minorities and women at MIT.

On the other hand, MIT does not intend to discriminate against either applicants or employees who are homosexual. We do not know; we do not ask; nor are we concerned whether applicants or employees are homosexual. They have the rights afforded all MIT employees, and I have no wish but to protect those rights.

I find it distasteful to give mass circulation to my correspondence, but feel I have no alternative, for the record, but to give my reply the distribution your letter received.

John M. Wynne

## CIA acts in US, too

(Continued from page 4)

The domestic contact service, however, also relies upon American citizens traveling abroad for information, particularly those visiting Eastern European and Asian countries. Upon return to the US, CIA interrogators debrief travelers on a wide variety of issues, ranging from political conditions to details concerning hotel check-ins, the latter being of use to clandestine operators planning visits to the nations involved.

It has also been revealed that the CIA in the past has relied heavily upon a number of American journalists abroad for intelligence data. The journalists were secretly kept on the CIA payroll as contract employees, and due to their ability to travel with relative freedom, they have been an important source of information since the early 1950s.



Daniel Ellsberg. Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

Intelligence defenders often claim that CIA activities affecting Americans are only aimed at foreign powers, and therefore do not violate the domestic operations prohibitions. Thus, they say, emigre groups are only supported so they can fight the Communist governments in their countries; American travelers are debriefed only so the CIA can find out about foreign conditions; journalists are bought only so that false information can be passed out overseas; and academic research is supported so that the agency can better direct its overseas efforts. Fall-out from these activities in America — the violation of civil rights in a slander suit, the tampering with the freedom of the press and with academic freedom — are unfortunate, the intelligence officials say, but far outweighed by the benefits.

However, the CIA has indeed been "deeply emeshed" in domestic activities, as stated by former White House counsel Charles Colson in a television interview earlier this year.

The CIA has admitted training domestic police officers from as many as 12 cities, under authority granted to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which doles out federal funds to local and state police forces for sophisticated equipment and training.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 gave the LEAA authority to use available services and equipment of "civilian or military instrumentalities" of the federal government to carry out its assigned functions. However, that authorization cannot supercede the prohibitions contained in the CIA charter against supporting domestic police activities.

The CIA has always maintained a keen interest in the academic community, both

for research and as a resource for recruiting future operatives. Formal ties were established with MIT in the fifties, with the creation of the Center for International Studies, funded by the CIA well into the mid-sixties.

In the late sixties the Agency was channeling covert money into the National Student Association and other student groups, as well as several publications distributed by student and militant groups.

At Michigan State University, the CIA was involved in a police training program, with CIA personnel on the university payroll. Meanwhile there were allegations of Agency interference in other areas, including labor unions, political parties, and religious and educational institutions.

A little known area of CIA interest is in the business community. In addition to "legitimate" business interests (including speculation in the stock market), the CIA maintains "proprietary corporations," which provide cover for Agency operatives and goods and services for covert operations. These "Delaware corporations" (so-called because of that state's loose incorporation laws, making it attractive as a base for Agency contacts) include a string of charter airlines, said to comprise the largest fleet of "privately owned" aircraft in the world; book publishing firms which print works promoting the CIA view of the international political situation; and false-front Miami shipping firms which are used to cover-up Agency propaganda broadcasts to Cuba.

CIA officials have defended these and other domestic operations under two main provisions of the agency's charter: the charge to carry out "such other functions and duties relating to intelligence... as the National Security Council (NSC) may from time to time direct"; and the duty of the Director of Central Intelligence to protect all sources of intelligence. When confronted with revelations of domestic activities, CIA officials invariably point to secret NSC directives ordering them to engage in the activities — wiretapping, subverting student movements, or whatever. Or they will say, as Helms did when asked about the Ellsberg psychological profile, that "intelligence sources" would have been compromised if the agency had not acted.

Even CIA officials will admit that the agency has an awesome power that must be curbed. "The agency has some unique capabilities with possible domestic applications," one CIA official told us.

"This is a real dilemma for the CIA — i.e., what we can do, and what we should do."

Clearly, if the CIA's vast powers or "unique capabilities" are to be kept in check, at home as well as abroad, there must be basic reform to hold the agency to its legislative charter — to eliminate covert operations, to eliminate domestic activities, and to make the agency accountable to Congress and the American people. The necessary reform — and why it is not being carried out — will be the subject of the fourth and final column in this series.

(Executive Editor Sandler '75 and News Editor McNamee '76 are co-authors, with Contributing Editor David Tenenbaum G. of Congressional Oversight of the CIA.)

## Ford & the pardon: wheeling or dealing?

(Continued from page 5)

Ford bought the story and decided he had to stop the investigation, there was only one way to do it. Ford knew he could not fire Jaworski without being quickly forced from office. He therefore had to pardon Nixon and stop Jaworski's investigation by depriving it of an object. Naturally, the grand jury could issue an unsigned indictment, but without Jaworski's assent the citizen's panel does not have available to it the vast investigatory resources of the government. Ford's public record points in the direction of his buying a story of this type; he has been a strong supporter of the Pentagon and whatever foreign policy the reigning President decided to pursue. Several other "national security" covers were attempted during the long and sordid Watergate probe. There were allegations that revelations of the:

- 1) break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist;
- 2) alleged theft by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of various documents from Henry Kissinger's briefcase;
- 3) alleged earlier break-ins at various Washington embassies;
- 4) eavesdropping by the US on Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's limousine as it cruised the Moscow streets (this story was carried by Jack Anderson); and
- 5) existence of a US double agent, thought by some intelligence officials to be a Soviet triple agent. In the Soviet embassy in Washington would undoubtedly be damaging to national security.

The information's publication did not help Richard Nixon's political security, but the Republic still stands. Apparently this news has not unduly damaged our true national interests and security.

It is just possible that some devastating information was about to be uncovered. The rumor has been floating around Washington for some time that the as yet undisclosed tapes, and the erased sections of already released tapes, would prove that Nixon ordered the Watergate break-in. The reader is invited to conjure up his, or her, own version of devastating information.

18 USC 1510, entitled "obstruction of criminal investigations," makes it a crime, punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and a prison term of not more than five years, to obstruct, delay, or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the US to a criminal investigator. If pardon were granted for a spurious "national security" reason or because there were some other criminal matter Ford wished to cover up, Ford's pardon grant might constitute obstruction of justice.

When Al Capone was abroad in the land, it was said in the Windy City that one inexplicable occurrence was chance, two were coincidence, and three were enemy action. There are more than three inexplicable occurrences connected with the pardon.

Peter Peckarsky is Washington correspondent for The Tech.



# The UA News

## IFC Meeting Notes

On Tuesday, September 17, the Interfraternity Conference had its first meeting of the year. The meeting, held at DU, was attended by representatives of 26 of the 29 fraternities, an excellent turn-out.

Coach Barry of the Athletic Department was the first speaker. He was interested in finding out how the fraternities felt about letting pledges participate in athletics during Help Week. A questionnaire was distributed, and a discussion ensued which served to answer some of the questions on both sides. It was decided to handle the matter on a by-house basis.

Rush Chairman Ken Bachman reported that this year's rush was a fast, successful one. He pointed out that 19-20 upperclass or transfer students pledged, a significant increase over last year.

Judcom Chairman Mark Suchon reported on the status of complaints arising out of Rush Week activities. There are three cases being investigated: DKE vs. TX on a picnic violation, ET vs. No.6, and ET vs. TDC. Judcom was used extensively during Rush Week this year and this resulted in a number of potential complaints being handled before they became serious.

Chairman Pete Mancuso mentioned that the Mediation Board, which consists of three fraternity and three dormitory representatives, is investigating five fraternity-dormitory violations, but emphasized that the Board has no enforcement powers.

Secretary Gary Porfert then introduced a number of amendments to the IFC Constitution which served to bring it into conformity with standard practice. All passed, the most significant being an amendment changing the number of votes needed to amend the Constitution from 3/4 to 2/3 of the IFC. Mancuso

Your comments, criticisms, and ideas are welcomed by *The UA News*. This section is meant to be of interest to all the undergraduates at MIT; this is hard to accomplish without any feedback from you. So drop by the UA office on the fourth floor of the Student Center or call extension 2696, and let us know what you're thinking.

This section is sponsored and edited by the Undergraduate Association President's Office, which takes sole responsibility for its content. mentioned that more extensive proposals for a reorganization of the IFC would be made at the next meeting.

The recent IM Council ruling on athletic cards was discussed, with the consensus seeming to be that about half the people interested in intramurals did not have athletic cards, and some had been discouraged from participating due to the \$5 cost of the card, this being directly contrary to the avowed purpose of intramural athletics. By a vote of 18-5, the following resolution was passed. Resolved: "The IFC is opposed to the policy of requir-

ing the purchase of an MIT athletic card in order to participate in intramural activities."

Charitable Contributions Chairman Gary Speer outlined the death of the proposed IFC Carnival for reasons of safety and insurance. However, a boat ride has been planned for October 12, possibly to be preceded by a car rally.

Finally, PGD reminded everyone that they will once again be having their Fiji Island Party, open to the Institute, the Saturday night of Kaleidoscope. With that the meeting ended.

Today is the last day that letters of nomination will be accepted for *Who's Who in American Colleges*. If you know of someone possessing leadership qualities in any field at MIT who you feel should be listed, write a short letter stating the accomplishments of that student, including the student's name, and your name, address, and telephone number. All letters must be received by the Undergraduate Association, W20-401, no later than today.

## What's happening?

Tuesday, October 1

5:15pm: Lecture, "The Presidency After Watergate: The Past as Prologue," by Theodore C. Sorensen; Respondents: Anthony Lewis and Alan Otten. (Kresge)

Wednesday, October 2

5:15pm: Lecture, "The Presidency After Watergate: The Myth of Presidential Omnipotence," by Theodore C. Sorensen; Respondent, Alan Otten. (Kresge)

Thursday, October 3

5:15pm: Lecture, "The Presidency After Watergate: The Sinews of Presidential Accountability," by Theodore C. Sorensen; Re-

spondents: Dr. Jeffrey L. Pressman and Dr. Richard E. Neustadt. (Kresge)

Friday, October 4

7 and 10pm: LSC Movie, Day of the Jackal. (Kresge, .50)

12m: SCC MidNite Movie, Lion in Winter. (Sala de Puerto Rico)

Saturday, October 5

7 and 9:30pm: LSC movie, Sleeper. (Kresge, .50)

Sunday, October 6

3 and 7pm: LSC movie, The Treasure of Sierra Madre. (10-250, .50)

## NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

To make appointments:

call the UA Office, x3-2696.

**Tuesday, October 8**

**7:00 pm HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE**

**Robert Jones x3-4778**

**8:00 pm PRE-LAW ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

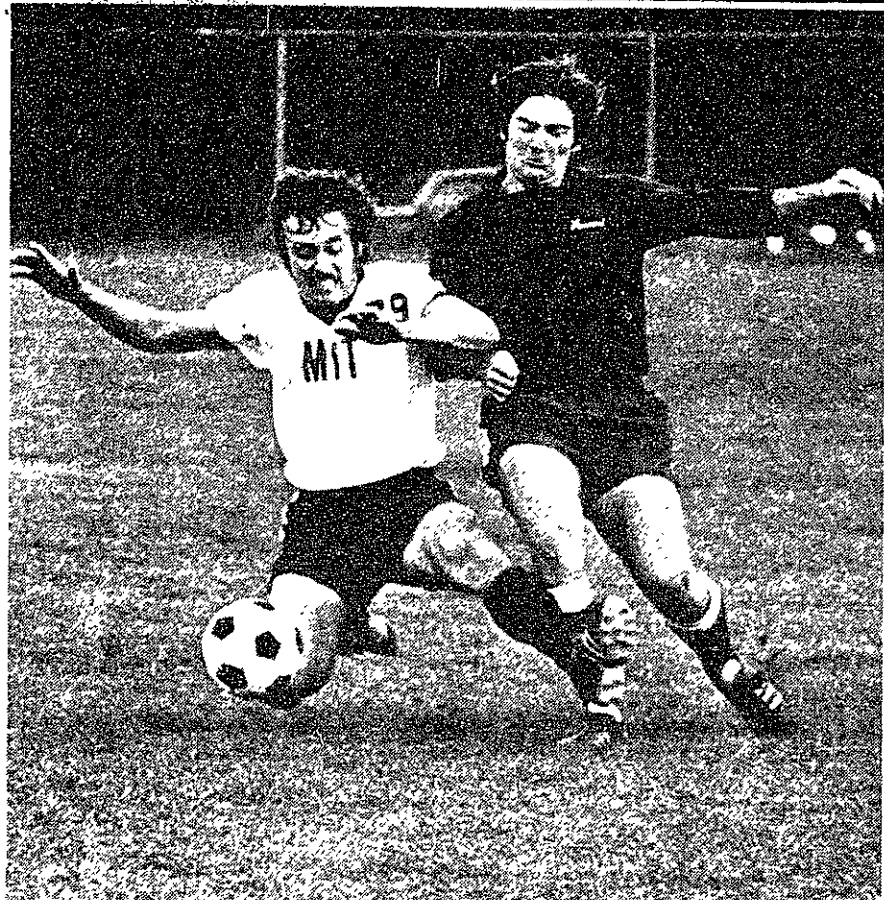
**J.D. Nyhart x3-4158**

for more information call the listed chairman

## HEARINGS

The  
**SCC** Midnite  
Movie  
**LION IN WINTER**  
❖ tonight ❖  
at  
Midnite  
Sala de  
Puerto Rico  
admission free—  
bring your  
own blanket

MIT ID REQUIRED



Dave Fett '77 outduels his Harvard defender for possession in last Wednesday's loss.

Photo by Ed McCabe

# Sports

## Harvard, HC boot soccer

By Glenn Brownstein

MIT's varsity soccer team opened its season last week with a 1-0 loss to Harvard Wednesday and a 4-1 defeat inflicted by Holy Cross Saturday afternoon.

In Wednesday's game, the Crimson took an early lead on a Mark Zimering chip after sixteen minutes and held on the rest of the way, using a strong defense highlighted by skillful heading to repeatedly turn the Engineers away.

MIT had its chances to score, but they were few and far between as there was little coordination between the halfback and fullback lines. Although the Engineers were able to generate an

adequate short passing attack, their wing feeds and halfback chips were erratic.

Harvard, on the other hand, had numerous opportunities, missing the goal only due to poor shooting and some fine defensive work by goalie Charlie Sommer '76 and fullback Greg Hunter '76.

In Saturday afternoon's 4-1 loss to Holy Cross' Crusaders, MIT gave up two goals within forty-eight seconds in the opening minutes of the game and never recovered.

A mixup in the back line led to HC's first goal, as Hunter tried to kick the ball back to Sommer only to lose it to an attacking HC wing who stole it and dribbled it into the net unmolested. Less than a minute later, a perfect cross to a wide-open inner led to the second Crusader score.

The Engineers' only tally came on a bizarre play with five minutes remaining in the first half. MIT captain Ray Marotta

'75 lifted a short shot toward the Crusader goal that was about to fall short by fifteen or twenty yards. However, when HC fullback Mark Bagley attempted to clear Marotta's chip, he shanked the ball backwards into his own net past a surprised goalie to cut HC's lead to 2-1.

In the second half, though, HC scored twice more, taking advantage of sloppy Engineer play to turn what appeared at first to be an even game into a rout.

Although MIT outshot Holy Cross 11-6 in the first half, the Engineers made numerous mistakes and were unable to complete scoring drives. In the second half, all communication broke down as the MIT eleven was totally outplayed by the Crusaders.

MIT will meet WPI and Trinity on the road this week before returning to the Boston area for a game against BU Wednesday night, October 9 at Nickerson Field.

## Baseball wins, loses, draws

By Jim Thompson

It seems that the Red Sox isn't the only baseball team in Boston that is experiencing a batting slump. The MIT baseball squad, after demolishing Lowell Tech with 20 hits in its season opener, has managed to average only five hits in its last four games.

The Beavers had a mediocre second week of play with a 1-1-1 record. They defeated Assumption 9-8 on Tuesday, tied Mass. Bay Community College 3-3, for the second time and then rounded out the week with a 5-0 loss to Lowell Tech.

Assumption made a gallant attempt in the last inning of play to defeat the Beavers. Down 7-3, Assumption dented home plate five times to take an 8-7 lead. But MIT, on three walks and a single by Jeff Felton '78, scored two runs in the bottom of the last inning to pull out the win.

Vince Maconi '76 had two singles, and Dan Sundberg '77 knocked in two runs with a home run to lead the Beavers' attack.

On Thursday, in a repeat of their first encounter two weeks ago, MIT and Mass Bay Community College, last years' State Community College Champions, played to a 3-3 standoff in nine innings of play.

MIT scored in the first inning on three walks and an error and held the 1-0 lead into the fourth inning when Mass Bay plated two runs. The Beavers came back with two runs of their own in the fifth on five walks and a sacrifice, before Mass Bay closed out the scoring with a solo homer in the seventh.

Dave Wargo '75, Sundberg, and Dave Yauch '75 each had a hit in that contest. While not

sparkling offensively, the Beavers made numerous outstanding defensive plays to stifle MBCC's offense.

On Friday, the Beavers dropped a 5-0 decision to Lowell Tech, a team they had beaten the previous week by a 21-6 score. Vince Maconi again led the Beavers' batting attack with two hits. Roy Henriksson '76 and Sundberg each added a hit as the Beavers left ten men on base in the eight-inning contest.

### IM soccer results:

A League			
Hellenic Athletic	.....3	Africans	.....2
TC	.....1	Earth & Planetary	.....1
Aero/Sr. House	.....1	Math	.....1
B Leagues			
Connor 'B'	.....3	SPE	.....0
PDT	.....0	Nuclear Engineering	.....0
AEPi	.....1	Baker 'B'	.....1
DP	.....1	DTD	.....0
Economics	.....1	PBE	.....1
1169	.....0	TDC	.....0
Biology	.....2	PLP	.....2
C Leagues			
MacGregor 'H'	.....1	Connor 4 & 5	.....0
Burton 5 Smokers	.....2	ZBT	.....0
East Campus	.....4	DKE	.....1
CP	.....0	SAE	.....0
MacGregor 'A'	.....2	Russian Hse/Con 3	.....1
FIJI	.....0	PSK	.....0
ATO	.....1	MacGregor 'I'	.....0
Burton 3rd Bombers	.....0	MacGregor 'E'	.....0
NRSA	.....1	Baker 'C'	.....1



MIT's Lampros Fatsis '77 uses his head but to no avail as Harvard downed the Engineers 1-0.

Photo by Ed McCabe

## Ruggers level Springfields, 17-9

After a disappointing 9-4 loss in their opener against Schenectady last week, MIT's New England Championship rugby club topped a hard-hitting Springfield team, 17-9.

MIT's scoring was led by Captain Jim Caruthers '75 with two tries (similar to football touchdowns) from the wing forward position. Rusty Saunders '76, playing only his second rugby match ever, scored on a fine sprint around the right side.

The Tech Ruggers exploded early in the first half, with Caruthers picking up a loose ball, and running through two men and carrying one in a 30-yard run for the score. Terry Copeland G barely missed the kick from a difficult angle, but the ruggers led 4-0.

About five minutes later MIT struck again, when veteran center Roger Simmonds G took a pitch, beat his defender and drew another man. He passed to outside center Tom Campbell who passed to wing Saunders alone on the outside. Saunders' sprint beat his man and the fullback as he went 35 yards for the score. Fullback John Kavazanjian '77 made the kick and

MIT jumped to an early 10-0 lead.

Slightly past midway in the first half, Caruthers scored again, this time from well out in the right corner of the field, after coming up with the ball from the bottom of a pileup. The kick was missed and Springfield later made a penalty kick, giving MIT a 14-3 edge at the half.

In the second half, MIT slowed up the game, with almost disastrous results. The stronger, harder-hitting team from Springfield took the advantage over the quicker team from MIT; only some great play in the scrum by props Bill Roberts G and Kirk Carlson '77 and by wing forwards Caruthers and Prof. Bill Thilly kept the Techmen going.

Springfield scored early with a fine run for a try off a line out deep in the MIT zone. The kick was made, putting the score at 14-9, within one try. The Tech forwards held on, with a great push in the scrum and fine defense by lock Bob Brown and all-around good play by scrum-halfback Tom Rogers '77. With 10 minutes to go, MIT was awarded a free kick from the Springfield 25 and fullback

Kavazanjian converted it to sew up the 17-9 victory.

Despite a 12-4 loss in the second game, the B-team was encouraging with Drew Jagolem '74 playing his second game at scrum-half Jagolem played and directed the play well, scoring MIT's try on a fine 3-yard run. There was also some good play from the young but strong forwards, and some fine running by the backs, particularly center Don Warran '77. A number of the B-team players will certainly be seeing some A-team action before the season is over.

Next Saturday, the Ruggers meet UMass at home at 1:30 on the Briggs Rugby Field (near Westgate). Everyone is welcome and the customary sideline beer is free for all.

Following is the remainder of the rugby club schedule. All home games will begin at 1:30.

Oct 5	UMass	home
Oct 12	Manhattan	home
Oct 13	Providence	away
Oct 26	Fairfield	home
Oct 28	Albany Knicks	home
Nov 9	Boston First	home
Nov 16	Mystics	away
Nov 23	Beacon Hill	home

# The four letter word that's not.

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